ATLANTIS

A JOURNAL OF RESEARCH

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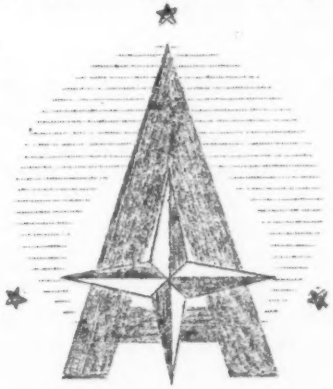

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A SAD REFLECTION ON OUR TIMES

Readers of ATLANTIS will, doubtless, have noted that there has not been a serious publication on the subject in Western Europe or the United States for several years, whilst at the same time great interest is being shown in Poland, Soviet Russia, Scandinavia, and other lands to the East.

Possibly the only exception to this is the series of brochures by Dr. Chaouat, but these are mainly concerned with the mythological rather than the geological, and anthropological sides of the question.

My own book has gone out of print in Britain and there seems but little chance of a fresh edition, the works of H.S. Bellamy are also going out of print one after the other, while the large list of publications in German on the Hoerbiger Theory between the two wars, is now almost completely unobtainable.

The only new work in the offing is the "Great Idol of Tiahuanaco" by Allan and Bellamy, which is scheduled to appear in 1958.

RESEARCH CENTRE GROUP-AUTUMN LECTURE PROGRAMME

As our usual hall is not available on Fridays this season, we have been obliged to take the last Wednesday in the month instead. Accordingly lectures will be at 7.30 p.m. at the Caxton Hall, on the dates given below:

September 25th: Glimpses of the Unknown - Egerton Sykes.

October 30th: Life in China when the Reds Took Over-Mrs. Moneypenny.

November 27th: The Moon and the Solar System - Dr. H.P. Wilkins.

Mrs. Joan Moneypenny of Pitmilly was in China on the Embassy staff at the time when the Reds seized power.

Mr. H.P. Wilkins is President of the International Lunar Society.

Enquiries may be made by telephone to Mrs. C. Forrester, ABB 2835, or by letter to Mrs. K.E. Sykes, 14 Montpelier Villas, Brighton 1. Tel: 20532.

THE MASMA CULTURE
by P. Allan

Some 50 miles distant from Lima, Peru, between the valleys of Santa Eulalia and the Rimac, is an elevated region known as the Marcahuasi Plateau. It is about 3 km long and 1 km wide; its altitude above the sea is some 12,000 feet. This plateau is not unknown to archaeologists, who have visited it to examine remains of the Inca period, but who otherwise found nothing remarkable. In 1952, however, Dr. D. Ruzo of Lima, searching for evidence of an Indian tribe, the Huancas, was asked by an Indian: "Why do you not go to see the 'Head of the Inca' at Marcahuasi?". Dr. Ruzo, following this advice, went to Marcahuasi and thus discovered the remarkable series of sculptures and other remains which he has called the "Masma" culture from the name of a nearby village.

Scattered over the plateau are many stones and boulders and rocky outcrops which on close inspection were found to be carved or otherwise adapted to the portrayal of an amazing series of human and animal representations. Among the latter are to be found such indigenous species as the dog, toad, turtle, owl, monkey, alpaca and fish; species not indigenous to South America, the African lion, the elephant and the camel; and species, not indigenous but imported by the Spaniards at the time of the Conquest, the cow and the horse. There are also representations of animals which cannot be identified, classified as "prehistoric".

The human representations take many forms, the most remarkable being the so-called "Head of the Inca", a double rock 80 feet high whose main outline is that of a human head. From various points of view a human face in profile may be seen.

In some cases human and animal characteristics are combined, e.g. a fish with a human face.

At each of the four cardinal points of the plateau are high masses of rock of peculiar shape which are regarded as altars.

On the plateau are cyclopean defence works composed of huge bulwarks of stone, reminiscent of Sacsahuaman.

There are also on the plateau several artificial lakes, the water from which was led by canals to outlying agricultural terraces.

Various techniques were employed in the sculptures. In some the outline of the natural rock has been accentuated to give the required representation. In others masses of stones have been fitted together, possibly with the use of cement. Carving, cutting and engraving were employed, whilst entire sculptures are apparently composed of a cement which reproduces the texture of the natural rock.

Many of the sculptures can be properly seen only from certain angles, or points of view, whilst in some cases the same sculpture, seen from a different point of view, becomes a different figure or merges into another figure. Some are visible only at certain hours of the day, or at certain times of the year, when the angle of the sunlight falling on them enables the representation to be seen. Still others are apparent only in twilight, or even in moonlight, when no direct light falls on them. It is probably for these reasons that the archaeologists who visited the plateau failed to discover the sculptures.

The first question to be asked regarding Dr. Ruzo's discovery is: are these sculptures genuine, or are they merely the peculiar forms suggested by the fantastic shapes of weather-eroded rocks and stones? Peculiarly-shaped rocks are not uncommon in many parts of the world, particularly in mountainous districts, and with a little imagination it is often possible to see in such the likeness of humans and animals, or, even more likely, of creatures that are purely the product of fancy. At Marcahuasi, however, there is no phantasmagoria. The representations, with the exception of the "prehistoric" animals, are all of known species. And the fact that so many of the rocks of the plateau are carved, points to deliberate action by unknown sculptors. In many of the photographs the representations are quite clear, but, as Dr. Ruzo has pointed out, although a great many of the sculptures can be photographically reproduced, a much larger number can be appreciated only in their place of origin, for the reasons given in the preceding paragraph.

It should be remembered also that the rocks and sculptures have been subjected to the action of the weather over a very long period, possibly for thousands of years, and that many, if not all, are bound to have deteriorated very considerably since they were first made.

How is the amazing collection of sculptures and other peculiarities of the Masma Culture to be accounted for? Dr. Ruzo is of the opinion that they are the product of the legendary race who peopled Peru before even the predecessors of the Incas, the race of white and bearded men of myth and story. The plateau was both a fortress and a temple, and sculptures an expression of their religious beliefs.

There can be little doubt that the Masma Culture is of extreme antiquity. The fact that it flourished on a plateau at a height of 12,000 feet suggests and it may have a connection with the epoch of the Girdle Tide and thus be associated with remains at Tiahuanaco, although, as Marcahuasi is 500 feet lower than Tiahuanaco and is situated some 4° further north it would most likely have been under water when Tiahuanaco was at sea level. Or could the Masma Culture have flourished at a time before the Girdle Tide and risen to even 12,000 feet and thus be considerably older than Tiahuanaco?

How are the representations of the African lion, the camel and the elephant to be explained?

Dr. Ruzo's discovery poses a problem to students of the prehistory of South America which is even more enigmatical than that of Tiahuanaco.

Bibliography

"La Cultura Masma", by D. Ruzo. A lecture delivered in 1954 under the Cultural Extension Programme of the Military Academy of Peru. 68 pages. Text in Spanish with English translation. 52 photographs.

Article entitled "Le Mystère des Géants Blonds des Andes", by C. Edelmann, in Lectures Pour Tous, March 1957. 8 excellent photographs in colour.

ELECTROSTATIC PROPULSION FOR COUNTERACTING INERTIA

by C.F. Krafft

In all the usual methods of propulsion the thrust is delivered mechanically from the motor or fuel burner to the framework of the ship. This produces an undesirable inertial reaction upon the pilot and would instantly kill any living pilot, either human or otherwise, if the acceleration or change of direction of movement is such as has frequently been observed in the performance of the UFO's. Such an inertial reaction would also be experienced in the recently suggested methods of ionic propulsion where ionized metal vapor is expelled from an accelerator that is mounted on the framework of the spaceship.

It has been suggested that it may be possible to avoid such inertial reaction by the use of a suitable shielding material, but there is also another method that should be tried, namely electrostatic propulsion by the use of "supermatter" -- a condensate of positive gaseous ions. During disintegration of such a material the entire spaceship and everything on it would acquire a positive electrostatic charge, and if the liberated ions were all sent out in one direction, they would exert an electrostatic repulsive force upon the entire system in the opposite direction. The repulsive force would be exerted not only on the electric charge on the spaceship but also directly or indirectly on everything inside the ship, including the pilot. Every part of the system would therefore do its share in overcoming its own inertial reaction. Although an electric charge is only on the surface of the charged body, every part inside the body would be at the same absolute potential as the charge on the surface and equally responsive to the electrostatic field of the liberated cloud of ions. Although electrostatic propulsion by the use of supermatter is true ionic propulsion, it is an entirely different kind of ionic propulsion from that which involves the use of heated alkali metal vapor, and works on a different principle. In propulsion with supermatter the energy is contained in the supermatter itself - a kind

of atomic energy - whereas in ionic propulsion with alkali metal vapor the energy must be supplied from some other source. If it comes from chemical fuels, then it would have no advantage over ordinary rocket propulsion, whereas if it comes from atomic reactors, then it would require heavy apparatus which could not be carried on board a spaceship.

We do not need to assume that all UFO's operate on the same principle, or that they all use the same kind of supermatter. Those that are spherical or cigar-shaped probably depend primarily on shielding, whereas those that are saucer-shaped were evidently designed for operation as described above, and may not use any shielding at all.

Mr. Krafft has also written the following works:
The Ether and its Vortices pf 12/-
Glimpses of the Unseen World pf 12/-

MORE ABOUT ST. MICHAEL'S ISLANDS

(Dr. Kate Muller Lispwski, who contributed the article on the Minotaur in the May ATLANTIS, has been asked to make a German translation of it and has added three paragraphs on the various islands which have been christened "St. Michael's Isle". As we feel that readers will be interested, the additional matter is given below in full. Ed.)

Unfortunately we do not know the original names of all those islands that later on were called "St. Michael". Had they some connection by a common name? May there once have existed a more or less big portion of land which reached from North West Africa to the North West of Europe? Was this land more or less suddenly broken into many fragments, islands, which in great storms had experienced catastrophies like Atlantis? A certain connection was retained by some common name. Later on, for some reason, they adopted "St. Michael". A common name remained! Each fragment, once a fragment of Atlantis, held on to that common name.

These islands had developed into more or less sinister cliffs which were felt by sailors to presage disaster. In those parts of the ocean they felt always "in the hands of death", of some old pagan "god of death" whose function was adapted later on Michael, the collector of the dead or of those destined to perish, formerly for the sailors "tróc", if Irish, "or feigr", if Icelandic.

The roaring sea was always all round them. The Greek god Poseidon had the surname "the Roaring Bull" which corresponds to the old Irish god "Donn".

POLES, PROPHETS AND PYRAMIDS
Chapter IV The Pathway of the Poles
(Conclusion)

Boötes, the constellation which played so tremendous a part in the evolution of megalithic man's religious aspirations - as subsequent chapters detail - falls directly opposite the western cairn and stone and so faces the open side of the cist on the east of the circle.

Behind the pillar which forms the back of the cist - described as the highest of the circle - is the constellation of Cepheus, the constellation of the previous interglacial which plays so pronounced a part in the sculptured forms of the surviving stones of Avebury.

A line drawn from the highest pillar through the cist to the cairn and stone of the western side gives the true equinoctial position at the period, indicated by the appearance of Vega in relation to the then actual north and south meridian.

Only one stone remains in the circle (on the south side) which does not respond to the circumpolar test. This stone, and its significance, gives, it is contended, the key to the riddle and determines the period, as well as the astronomical phenomenon the circle was reared to record.

A line drawn from the northern cairn and stone through this southern stone to the then horizon falls close to the point where the first magnitude stars of Gemini would have heralded the coming of the dawn. This would have been the time of the winter solstice, but if the assumption is correct that, at the time Vega was

the Pole Star, the Arctic Circle was about the 55th parallel of latitude, then, in the latitude of Penmaenmaur, and at the time of the winter solstice, there would have been no sunrise - the long sunless night of the arctic regions would have been in being.

Wherefore the conclusion emerges that the Penmaenmaur circle, far from being merely a glorified graveyard, was the monument reared by close and strenuous observers - and readers - of stellar phenomena to record the definite period, with its corroborative evidence, when the sun failed to rise, as well as the horizon point of its disappearance, and subsequent - many days subsequent - re-appearance.

If this circle at Penmaenmaur were the only evidence available it is maintained that it justifies the contention that true megalithic circles are of pre-glacial origin and demonstrate the gradual evolution of human intelligence during that "long year" of equinoctial precession dating from some 40,000 years ago, with the Arctic Circle in latitude 50 and Nekkar in Boötes the pole star, to some 16,000 years ago when the Arctic Circle, having in the interval receded as far as the 62nd parallel advanced to the 55th, with Vega in Lyra as the then pole star.

During that "long year" men of the megalithic cult evolved from the stage when the sun and its apparent movements constituted the sum total of man's intellectual realisation of astronomical phenomena, to the point where the existence of the pole of the equator and the precession of the pole stars were demonstrated.

On the foundation of that knowledge the descendants, physical and psychical, of megalithic man carried forward the evolutionary process to the stage when the pole of the ecliptic became manifest and the way was opened for man rationally to realise something of the sublimity and immeasurable grandeur of the Nature of which he himself is an outcome.

It has already been suggested how this later development was evolved and subsequent chapters carry the argument still further forward until the so-called "historic period" commenced a few centuries ago.

The intellectual expansion has been very much more rapid during the later period than when megalithic man, following the elementary method of trial and failure, struggled through thousands of years against climatic stress and the almost insurmountable barrier of mechanical problems.

The rungs of the ladder he climbed are discoverable in the stone structures he reared.

Innumerable instances of circles are available as tests. They yield results which everywhere convince how megalithic man felt his way through lesser undertakings to the ultimate construction of those vast monuments of which sufficient remains exist to indicate the extraordinary capacity he had developed, not only as regards mechanical prowess, but for realising the subtle significance of the stars.

Three outstanding examples may be quoted, Avebury in Wiltshire, Callernish in the Hebrides, and Brogar-Stennis in Orkney.

NUMBERS IN ARAB MYTH

Two letters from the late Major C.G. Campbell, who died suddenly in North Africa in March, 1953.

(We publish these because Major Campbell was in the tradition of the great collectors of stories from the Arab world, and his untimely death prevented the following out of the ideas presented Ed.)

Benghazi,
Libya,
22 Sep. 52.

Dear Mr. Sykes,

Perhaps you will excuse me writing to you to say how much I like the Dictionary of Non-Classical Mythology. I only got my copy last week, though I have had it on order from my bookseller since May. I have been reading it almost continuously since; it is grand to have such a treasury of mysterious creatures. I particularly liked Quetzalcoatl and the picture of him making offering, the

more so as I have just been re-reading Lawrence's Plumed Serpent.

Your introduction is most interesting, and I have a specific enquiry I should like to make. In recording Arab and Indian Moslem folktales one cannot avoid being struck by the number of times the figures 3, 7, 39, 40 recur. (3 sisters, 3 brothers etc. etc. and incidents recurring 3 times. 7 thieves, 7 stars, 7 dinars, 40 soldiers, 40 rooms, 40 years etc. etc.) The 3 I imagine connects with the Trinity you mention on p.xi? The seven is the days of the week? When in Persia I tried to record some Persian stories but didn't do much good (I was only there a year). I did, however, of course read Sir Percy Sykes History of Persia and noted with interest what he says on p.4. Vol II (1915 ed) (Career of Mohammed at Mecca Chap XLIV). "The ancient Arabians had seven temples, dedicated to the seven planets". This seems to provide a clue for the number of days in the week if we reject the Biblical creation account. i.e. the day is clearly fixed by the sun, the month by the moon, and the year by the recurrence of seasons after twelve (approx) moons, which would give the figue 12 which is of such importance in European folklore, 12 witches, King and Twelve Councillors, quarters of moon, etc., etc., but there is no apparent reason why there should be 7 days and not six or eight in the week? I am sure you must have come across some clue?

I share your regret that the Dictionary could not include more of the Thousand Nights and a Night characters, but some of these Arab figures are terribly indisciplined. One expects, for instance, that an Omani Jinn should have two eyes while his Libyan colleague has only one in the centre of his forehead! What is more annoying is when two people living in the same village fail to agree about a mythical figure, and in fact, quarrel violently about it. This is probably due to a lack of pictures in Islam, and to children forming their own mental images. Unfortunately the Studio Misr is now replacing this lack with ideas culled from English illustrators via Hollywood and disseminating with all

the power of the Egyptian film industry the smoky, vapoury type of Jinn common in Europe.

For all that, they are still with us, and many people prefer not to talk about these mysterious creatures, who still take the blame for certain misfortunes. Both in Benghazi and in Muscat charms are available for minimising their power, and these command a ready sale and widespread use.

I have a collection of some forty more Arab tales (the 40 has no significance here!) being published in the Spring, still mostly from Iraq. Libya is not as good as Iraq as a story source, but one can still find interesting stories given plenty of time.

May I say how much I look forward to your next book. The research which has gone into the Dictionary must give you an unrivalled view of the mythical characters of the entire world.

Yours sincerely,

C.G. Campbell.

Benghazi,
Libya.

29 Oct. 52

Dear Mr. Sykes,

Very many thanks for your interesting journal ATLANTIS which you so kindly sent me. I was particularly interested in your articles on the abandoned city, as my principal hobby is the collection of tales from the Arab oral tradition. I normally avoid a story already recorded in the Alf Leila wa Leila, unless it differs very materially or is otherwise worth recording. I am, however, getting together quite a considerable collection, much more than I have published. The Arab oral tradition is very rich. I think Hajji Abdulla Williamson of Basra has a collection of about three hundred stories from that area. I havent reached 300 yet, though I have been collecting in Muscat and Oman, Syria, and

amongst the Palestinian refugees as well as in South Iraq, which is one of the best areas. There is much of interest in Libya also. I find it surprising that I have not yet recorded a single flying carpet story, not even as a variant of an Alf Leila story, though flying mares seem common enough!

Yours sincerely,

C.G. Campbell.

THE COSMIC ICE THEORY BROUGHT UP TO DATE

By N.T. Zhirov, Dr. of Chemical Sciences.
Author of "Atlantida" (1188pp) published in Moscow, 1957.

It might be considered that the fundamental defect of the Hoerbiger school was its aim to create from his hypothesis a structure of the universe which explained the whole history of Earth and Man. Despite the many contradictions and the wealth of fantasy, as seen in the light of contemporary science, the cosmic ice theory nevertheless contains undoubtedly sound ideas. If the theory is cleared of doubtful and over-fanciful elements - for example, the postulated existence of numerous glacial moons - and at the same time shorn of claims to universality, it can be brought into line with contemporary scientific data, and modernised as outlined below.

The basic premise of the cosmic ice theory which corresponds with contemporary scientific discoveries is the statement that ice can constitute the cosmic building material of heavenly bodies which have cooled. It can, in fact, be stated that particles of cosmic ice are included in the components of dust particles of interstellar matter. Interstellar matter containing elements of water has been discovered not only in the form of separate masses, but also in the vicinity of hot stars, manifesting itself by reflecting the light of the star. D. Ya. MARTYNOV (1) shows that such particles possess great capacity for reflection, being similar to snow, dry ice, or solidified carbon monoxide.

On the other hand, by accepting as more reliable today, the cosmogonic hypothesis of O.U. SCHMIDT (2) on the formation of planets out of cosmic dust clouds captured by the sun, it can be admitted that among the primary particles serving as the structural basis of the planets of the solar system, were undoubtedly also included particles of cosmic ice.

With regard to the significance of cosmic ice in the life of our own planet, there are bases for assuming that at one time the earth was encircled by a stone-icering composed of particles of various sizes. The idea of the former existence of a ring around the earth was expressed not long ago by IVES (3), who postulated that small earth satellites were destroyed towards the end of the Palaeozoic age, forming a ring of debris around the equator. The presence of this ring caused a drop in the earth's temperature, and produced the glaciation of Perm. BROOKS (4), however, considers this unlikely, since the shadow cast by the ring would have caused the temperature to fall so low that life on earth would become extinct, but the effect of the shadow depends primarily upon the density of the ring, and the number and size of its particles.

There is no basis for considering the stone-ice ring as consisting of primary cosmic dust, since this dust, according to SCHMIDT, was all swept up in the initial stages of planet formation. There is more likelihood in presuming the formation of this ring out of the disintegration of the hypothetical planet Phaeton, existing at one time between Mars and Jupiter. According to the hypothesis of B.G. FESENKOV (5), the result of the spontaneous disintegration of Phaeton was that the asteroids scattered by the explosion could be captured by other planets, becoming their satellites. But as to the cause of Phaeton's disintegration, there is only the unproven premise of the very high revolution velocity of the lost planet. Perhaps the answer to this riddle is that Phaeton occupied the intermediate position between the large hydrogenous, and the internally silicate planets very rich in water content. It is possible that this may have been the cause of its instability. Phaeton had then already reached such a distance from

the sun that the rays of the latter could no longer maintain water in liquid form. If the relation between silicate matter and water on Phaeton was not favourable to the former, then in the primary processes of this planet's formation out of cosmic dust, the gravitational differentiation at low temperature and in deficiency of radio-elements(due to deficiency in silicate matter) proceeded extremely slowly. The outer and, evidently, sufficiently thick crust enveloping Phaeton was, however, rich in ice and consequently porous in structure, possessing little density. Only the most central part, the purely silicate core of Phaeton had reached the stage of internal combustion, probably of nidus type. Thus, after the final loss of atmosphere by Phaeton, this led to the breaking away of the crust layers, uncovering the inner silicate core, and the explosion of the planet. The sudden change in pressure after the outer crust was torn away caused turbulent gases to form in the outer layers of the central core, accompanied by lava flow and formation of numerous fissures. Collisions between larger and denser particles of debris produced explosions, further disintegrating the planet and altering the trajectoral motion of the detached splinters, which became asteroids, and also of the orbit of what remained of the central core.

If such assumptions have any measure of probability, then the silicate core, being the largest of the formed asteroids, could have been attracted by the largest of the inner planets, the earth, to become its satellite, the present moon. Such a history of the origin of the moon would explain the peculiarity of the moon's surface, not observable anywhere else in the solar system. The inclusion of the moon among the bodies forming the volume of the lost planet Phaeton easily resolves the problem of the missing quantity, since the total mass of the asteroids themselves consists of only $0,84.10^{-3}$ of the earth's mass, which gives to Phaeton a total diameter of only 1340 klm., which is quite insufficient, since a heavenly body cannot have a diameter of less that 2800 klm., and a mass less than $5,8.10^{-3}$ of the earth's mass. Therefore I.I. PUTILIN (6), was obliged

to admit that this missing quantity is made up of the mass of meteorites and meteorite dust, the total volume of which has not been established and remains problematical. By including the lunar mass, the total mass of Phaeton is increased to $20,5.10^{-3}$ of the mass of the earth, and thus completely obeys the abovementioned law.

It is quite possible that, besides the central core of Phaeton, the earth still earlier attracted to itself a certain portion of ice and silicate dust and meteorites, which formed an encircling stone-ice ring. The fact that in the vicinity of the earth there can exist, even now, small clouds of cosmic dust was proved by the observations made in the Northern U.S.S.R. during the partial solar eclipse of 18th September 1938, when a total eclipse by a cosmic dust cloud lasted for six hours, and covered an area of several thousand square kilometers. (7)

The approach of the moon disturbed the equilibrium of the ring. It began to break up and to be captured by the earth and its new satellite, forming a top layer of dust on the surface of the moon. Particles from the ring began to penetrate the earth's atmosphere with increasing frequency. It is possible that the periods of maximum penetration were in some way dependent upon the activity of the sun, in connection with the greater or lesser degree of ionisation of the ring particles and the uppermost layers of the earth's atmosphere. The penetration of ice masses into the earth's atmosphere could exert a certain influence upon the duration and intensity of glacial periods, synchronising with the periods of greater mountain formations and the extension of continental land surfaces.

As to the mass penetration of the fine stone particles which accompanied the ice, maybe this corresponds to the fall-out of the problematical tectites (8, 9). Tectites are generally considered to be glass meteorites. Evidence for presuming their extra-terrestrial origins is provided primarily by their being located far from active or extinct volcanoes, and by the locations where they were found being dispersed in the arc of a great

circle extending nearly 150°, crossing the ecliptic at 110° Long.E. at an angle of 40°, Furthermore, this is also indicated by the peculiar form of the tectites, with markings very similar to those on ordinary meteorites, and chemical composition differing from terrestrial obsidian. The tectites resemble bubbles, some are even like hollow spheres, and the explanation may be the presence of moisture when they were formed. Tectites are found in upper layers of the late Tertiary and early Quaternary deposits, more frequently and in greater quantities in glacial deposits. At present there is no fall-out of tectites, the explanation for which may be the exhaustion of the stone-ice ring, reminiscences of which are retained in certain optical phenomena in layers of the upper atmosphere.

After exhausting itself, the stone-ice ring left behind it a large quantity of minute particles, the existence of which may be related to the so-called silvery clouds, mysterious shapes existing at a height of 82 kilometers, in the zone of minimum stratospheric temperature.

(To be continued)

BOOKS

ATLANTIS by Dr. N. Zhyrov, Moscow, 1957, price 3 Rubles 10 Kp. A most informative book on Atlantis has been written by a Russian scientist and published in Moscow. The work comprises an introduction, and the following chapters:

1. The Platonic story
2. Other Myths and Legends
3. Atlantis as a geological reality
4. Atlantis and the Ice Age
5. Atlantis as an historical ethnic reality
6. Conclusions.

The bibliography includes no fewer than eighty references in Russian, plus sixty in other languages, including a couple of which I was not aware.

This is a most serious study of the matter. It is only a pity that it is in Russian and that, for the

moment, it is not available for English readers.
E.S.

Tajemnice A Zagionych Ladow (Mysteries of Lost Lands) By K. Andrejewa, Warsaw 1956.

Of the 190 pages of this well illustrated book, no fewer than 44 are devoted to Atlantis. The author considers that Atlantis has most probably existed, and quotes the now fairly well known theory of E. Hagelmeister, published in PIRODA No 7 for 1955, which considers Atlantis to have originated in the closing stages of the Tertiary epoch, probably beginning as a chain of islands and ending up as a continent. He considers that the continent existed until some ten to twelve thousand years ago.

A most enjoyable popular account, which shows that practically every part of the world except Britain and the United States is publishing worth while material on Atlantis.

Lumiere sur l'Atlantide: Les Atlantes en Europe by Dr. Mir Emile Chaouat. Marseille 1957. Price 350 Frs.

This volume of 67 closely printed pages, is the fourth of Dr. Chaouat's studies on the question of Atlantis. It covers the origins of the European civilisation, stretching from the Caucasus to the Pillars of Hercules guarding the junction of the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, and brings the story up to well within the classical period.

M. Chaouat has certainly been of great assistance to all those interested in Atlantis by arranging for the publication of these extensive notes which will be of the greatest assistance to future generations of students.

Forntidens Teknik, by H. Kjellson. 1956 Price Sw Kr 12.50

Mr. Henry Kjellson, had produced an interesting and well illustrated book on early advances in technical progress. He refers to the electric batteries discovered in Iraq, to which reference has already been made

er,

s.

in ATLANTIS, he also attributes knowledge of electricity to the Egyptians basing his theories on pictures from the famous temple at Dendra.

He several times mentions the famous gateway at Tiahuanaco, but the only work on the Hoerbiger Theory he appears to have read is "Eis ein Weltenbaustoff" by H. Voight, Leipzig 1928. This is a pity as there is a wealth of material available to anybody speaking German, especially the works of E. Kiss, E. Georg, H. Fisher, and many others. One supposes that this illustrates the common defect of our times. So much is published and written that it is difficult to keep track.

La Voce d'Atlantide Vol 11, No.7. Genoa. 1957.

This journal of 40 foolscap pages of mimeographed material shows the energy and the enthusiasm of those connected with the Centro Culturalne Atlantide, whose address is Plza Spziglia 12-7, Genoa (Tel 290403), but at the same time it must be admitted that its format and lay out make it difficult to read.

There is an interesting article on Quetzalcoatl by Professor P. Labombarda and notes on books and publications. Next time I am in Italy I shall make a point of visiting the Centre and suggest that any reader of ATLANTIS who is passing through Genoa on holiday or business might well do the same.

ATLANTIS AND THE GIANTS by Denis Saurat, Post Free 13/6 or $ 2.20.

Just as we go to press we learn of an English edition of Professor Saurat's book, the French edition of which was reviewed in ATLANTIS some time ago.

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BOOKS OF INTEREST

Atlantis Myth, H.S. Bellamy	12/- or $2.00
Moons, Myths and Man, H.S. Bellamy	17/6 or $3.00
Calendar of Tiahuanco, H.S. Bellamy	52/6 or $7.50
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Earth in Upheaval, I. Velikovsky	20/- or $3.40
Time Factor, E. Virpsha	2/4 or $0.40
Ley Hunters Manual, M.A. Watkins	4/6 or $0.80

We much regret that the English revised edition of "Atlantis, the Antediluvian World", written by Ignatius Donnelly and revised by Egerton Eykes in 1949, is now completely out of print. Copies of the American edition are available at 35/- post free.

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